

## REMARKS

This Amendment is submitted in response to the Office Action mailed May 28, 2003. In the Office Action, the Examiner rejected Claims 1-2, 5-6, 12 for the reasons of record, rejecting the above claims as anticipated by Levac, and further rejecting Claims 3-4, 7-11 as being unpatentable over Levac in view of Houde et al. And claims 9-10 as being anticipated by Houde et al. It is submitted that the pending claims patentably distinguish over Levac and Houde for the reasons set forth below.

Levac addresses the problem where in the originator is forced to generate the same message repeated times to communicate using various modes of communication. Levac teaches a means for converting a single message into a format compatible with the recipient type of communication device. The Levac teaching refers to the means for conversion of one message from one format to another for presentation on different devices by the use of the protocol converter and device drivers. Thus the word protocol and protocol converter as used by Levac have a different contextual meaning and by inference refer generally to the means for formatting a single message on different devices. Applicant respectfully submits that the contextual meaning of the protocol converter as described by Levac is really a message format converter. Levac does not teach a means for transforming the protocols by which the device itself operates. Levac does not teach the means for transforming the means by which the telephone operates with one or more protocols, the means by which the fax machine itself operates with one or more protocols. Levac simply teaches the means for the single message to be formatted for delivery on different devices by providing an appropriate device driver, where as the device itself remains the same and is not transformed.

Applicant addresses and solves the problem for ubiquitous communication using a single CT/MD that can transform or morph by software means from one type of communication device to another and communicate in a multiplicity of communication protocols for different types of communication needs. With applicant's system, a communication device is enabled to operate with a plurality of communication protocols to dynamically perform a multiplicity of communication, computation and control tasks in a stand alone manner and or in conjunction with a local or network server. Applicant provides a means by which the internal processing power of the communication device is fully leveraged in a stand alone manner and or in conjunction with the tremendous processing power of the local and or network server; to enable interaction with disparate communication devices and servers, for dynamic reconfiguration by software means of the functionality of the communication device itself and the execution of complex tasks that are computation and process intensive across a wired or wireless network.

Applicant further provides a means for communication on one or more channels of the communication device and the ability to multiplex the communication channels for transmission and receiving in one or more communication protocols.

Houde refers to an intelligent mobile station for use in a cellular telecommunications network to execute enhanced subscriber services by means of script logic and script memory functions. Houde is different in scope and address a problem that is distinct and different from that of applicant.

Houde does not teach the means for transforming the communication device, by software means utilizing the processing power of the device, nor does Houde teach the ability to dynamically transform the intelligent mobile station for communication using one or more different protocols.

It is respectfully submitted that Lavac, even if combined with Houde, does not teach or show the aspects as recited in Claims 1-12 herein, as well as new Claims 13-30.

Respectfully submitted,

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